

THE BINGHAMPTON POST NOTES.

The foul slanders against Gov. Shannon, concocted by a broken bank President, now editing the federal organ of Ohio whiggery, and the President of a fraudulent, rotten, worthless, swindling Bank of Circleville, are now nailed to the wall and gibbeted for the scorn of posterity.

From the first we pronounced the attempt of the federal Bank Journal of this city, and the Gazette of Cincinnati, to connect the name of Gov. Shannon, with the circulation of Binghampton post notes, a base falsehood. The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette long since backed out from its charges, the editor no doubt becoming satisfied that he had been imposed upon. But not so with the Journal; it was determined to die game. He seemed to know the value his readers set upon a lie well stuck to, and therefore called upon a very suitable aid to vamp up an affidavit to give countenance to its malicious, and infamous conduct.

We ask each voter in Ohio to read the following, and fix his hand upon his heart, and say what he thinks of the Editor of the Journal, S. G. Renick, and the Bank swindling conspirators to destroy the fair fame of the Governor of your state, by attempting to fasten their own infamous conduct upon the innocent.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 8, 1840.

Dear Sir:

It has been charged by persons opposed to you in politics, and evidently for political effect.

1st. That you gave countenance and encouragement to the circulation of Binghampton post notes in this state, issued in the name of a Bank in New York, established under the general banking law of that state.

And 2nd. That you borrowed a sum of money of C. L. Cole, who brought these Binghampton post notes to Ohio for circulation; and that a part of the money so borrowed of said Cole, was in Binghampton post notes.

As these charges have been attempted to be sustained by an affidavit of S. G. Renick, President of the fraudulent Circleville Bank, which, though it is strongly and glaringly marked on its face by the deception, may deceive some who are not acquainted with his character and recent Bank transactions, I have to request you to state, if not incompatible with your sense of duty, the truth or falsity of such charges.

I would not ask or desire you to notice any or every charge made in the federal press to injure you before the people of this state; but satisfied that there is a conspiracy of swindling Bankers to destroy your reputation, as you stand in the way of their designs upon the currency and credit of the state, I therefore address you this note, hoping you may feel at liberty to reply to it, as I know you are always ready to meet your enemies, and able to vanquish them.

Your friend, &c.
S. MEDARY.

To his Ex'y, Gov. SHANNON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, OHIO,
Columbus, Aug. 8, 1840.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of this date is before me, and I take the earliest opportunity to reply to it.

You inquire 1st. Whether I ever gave countenance or encouragement to the circulation of Binghampton post notes in this state, issued in the name of a bank in New York, established under the General Banking Law of that state.

I have to state in reply, that I never did on any occasion, either directly or indirectly, countenance or encourage the circulation of Binghampton post notes in this state. On the contrary, when I understood that the Binghampton post notes, to which you allude, were being put in circulation in this state, during the last winter, I suggested the policy, to several members of the Legislature then in session, of passing a law to prohibit the issuing or putting in circulation this description of paper. I expressed my fear at the time, that the Binghampton Post notes would prove to be a spurious currency; and urged upon several members of the Legislature the propriety of passing a law which would prevent their being put in circulation. I have never owned or possessed a Binghampton post note in my life; and I never expressed to any one a favorable opinion of that paper, or in any way countenanced it as a currency.

You enquire 2d. Whether I ever borrowed a sum of money from C. L. Cole, who brought those Binghampton post notes to Ohio for circulation; and that a part of the money so borrowed from said Cole was in Binghampton post notes?

I have to state, that I never borrowed any money of Mr. Cole of any description—that I never asked him for the loan of money, or had any conversation, written or otherwise, with Cole in relation to my borrowing money from him—that I never had any pecuniary transactions, or any private business with him, of any kind in my life.

Although I have fully answered the enquiries contained in your note, yet I will take this occasion to state, that the affidavits of Mr. Renick, to which you allude, is in other respects calculated to create a false impression on the public mind in relation to myself. He states that he saw me on several occasions in, and coming from, Cole's room, &c. This cannot be so, as I have no recollection of ever being in Cole's room, except on one occasion, and then I was invited there by N. C. Baldwin, Esq., of Ohio city. Mr. Cole was introduced to me by Mr. Renick himself, who called

with him at the Executive office on some official business in relation to the revival of the Circleville Bank. I frequently met him at parties in this city, and at the public table of the hotel at which he boarded. He appeared to be taken into the society at Columbus, but I had no particular or intimate acquaintance with him.

As to the charge which Mr. Renick puts into the mouth of Mr. Cole, that I had not the power to fill the vacancy in the Board of Bank Commissioners, and that the Board would consequently be defunct, "as in my opinion two would not form a Board, and could not act," is utterly false. I was at first under the impression that I had the power to fill the vacancy in the Board of Bank Commissioners, occasioned by the resignation of Col. Manypenny—but after reflecting on the subject, and taking legal advice, I doubted my right to do so. I therefore declined exercising the power; and I was the more readily induced to take this course at the time, on the ground that I believed the two remaining members of the board were not only legally competent, but able to attend to all the duties required to be performed under the law creating the Board. And I still entertain the same opinion; an opinion which I expressed to you and many others, at the time I declined filling the vacancy.

With great respect,
Yours &c.
WILSON SHANNON.

SAMUEL MEDARY, Esq.

We shall not ask for the indignant rebuke of every honest citizen of the State against the concocters and plotters of this Binghampton post note electioneering falsehood, for we know they will receive it. These bankers are determined to seize upon the power of the State, to use its legislative and executive authority to answer their own selfish and desperate ends. We expect fraud and perjury will be resorted to—for they are accustomed to both in their bank transactions, as almost every day proves. Some have even gone so far as to cut their throats, to escape the indignant frowns of the people whom they had robbed and swindled. We gave a sample of this a few days since, and almost daily are they running off with their pockets full, leaving the people to sweat for the trust they reposed in their honesty.

With such a party as this, has the democracy of the country got to battle. Should democrats, therefore, be surprised to see fraud and perjury resorted to, to accomplish their ends and gain the protection of executive and legislative authority? Let Corwin succeed to the Executive Chair—let a venal legislature, such as we had two years ago, get power, and the people would be treated with all possible contempt; the Bankers alone would rule, and as their inviolable custom, also rule the people. From such men, controlled by a mercenary and selfish spirit, reckless of means and of consequences, no one's character is safe who dare oppose or even question their right to exclusive advantages of government, and an unrestricted license to swindle at pleasure, and without responsibility of their acts. It is useless to miscon this question. It is one of unlicensed money power against the freedom of speech and of action—against the very constitution of our country. Slander, falsehood, and money, will do their part, no doubt.

We again repeat, that since our knowledge of politics, we have never seen such a base resort to base means, to injure the character of a high and universally admitted, excellent public officer, whose desire has been to benefit his native State and perform his constitutional duties, as is this plot of the demi-bank presidents, and their coadjutors yet behind the screen. And never was there a greater failure.

We might now enquire, more particularly, who this Mr. Renick is, who swears so freely to sustain the Ex-Bank president of the Journal, and money shaver.

Follett and Renick are fit yoke-fellows, and worthy the cause in which they are engaged. We leave them in their own shipwrecked glory, there to feel the scorn and pity their labors have brought upon their own heads—while the death-watch tinkles in their ears.

AUDITOR OF STATES OFFICE,
Columbus, July 23, 1840.

To the Editor of the Statesman:
Sir—The State Journal of the 17th contained an anonymous communication in relation to the Governor's contingent fund, in which a variance is set forth between the reports of this office and those of the Governor; from which the writer deduces the charge that the Governor is a defaulter to the amount of \$1,753 66. The statement requires a correction; that correction it has occurred to me as my duty to make—it shall be done from the books, which are open at all times, of course, for public inspection.

In the Auditor's Report the expenditures of the Governor's contingent fund from the 15th of Nov. 1838, to Nov. 15th, 1839, and set down at \$2,713 19.

The Governor reports his disbursements from Dec'r. 20th, 1838, to Dec. 11th, 1839, (mark the dates), to be 1,050 53

Difference between Auditor and Governor, 1,753 66

The Report of the Auditor is from the 15th of November, 1838, and that of the Governor from the 20th of Dec. of the same year. On the 13th of Dec. 1838, Governor Vance paid the following sums which are not embraced in Governor Shannon's Report; but which are embraced in that from this office because

paid after the 15th of Nov. 1838, but previous to the 20th of December.

To Scott & Gallagher \$3 00

Joseph Whitehill, 1,084 13

Total, 1,087 13

This amount will be found reported by Governor Vance, and at the same time this collision of dates between the 15th of November and the 20th of December makes a corresponding variance between the reports of the Auditor and Governor. The amount of variance as above is \$1,753 66

The amount paid by Governor Vance after the Auditor's report for 1838, embraced in that of 1839, tho' not in the Governor's report for 1839, because reported in 1838, 1,690 12

Difference, \$ 63 54

The explanation to the amount paid to Mr. Whitehill is simply this: To avoid the necessity of giving numerous small orders upon the Auditor, Gov. Vance adopted a system of giving his checks upon the Treasurer direct, and at the end of the year giving the Treasurer a bill on the Auditor, by which the Governor's checks were cancelled and taken up. Gov. Shannon so far adopted this course, in 1839, as to draw \$200 for the payment of small claims and postages at St. Clairsville, for which vouchers were taken and filed in the office. Of this sum, \$136 47 was expended in the year 1839—leaving a balance of \$63 53 as above. That amount passed into the year 1840, and its expenditure will be found faithfully accounted for in the report of the current year.

The writer alluded to also avows that the Auditor has permitted the Governor to overdraw his contingent fund. The report of the Governor gives a semblance to this charge, though it is not the case. The books of this office show a balance in favor of that fund on the 15th November, 1839, of \$272,49 3. [See Doc. No. 2, page 12.] The Governor's report shows a deficit of \$303 88. In 1837 a special appropriation was made to pay sundry claims under the administration of Gov. Lucas. This appropriation in the books of this office, was passed to the charge of the fund, and the same credited with the payment. By the Governor's report, it appears that the credit for this appropriation was not given, but the payments being set forth in the report, they stood against the annual appropriation, and consequently threw an overdraft into the year 1839. This error was not discovered until the reports were made. No blame attaches for it any where. It was a mere oversight in making up Gov. Vance's report of the fund for 1838. The balance reported by the Auditor on the 1st of Nov. 1839, in favor of the fund is correct.

In converting this correction; let me again advert to the fact that from the variance of time at which the reports of the Auditor and Governor are made out—the one being on the 15th of November, and the other on the 15th or 20th of December—they will never agree, where payments have been made between those dates.

For instance, in 1838, Gov. Vance reported his expenditures on the 13th December, as \$2,245 08

Mr. Bryan reports them on the 15th of November as 43 75

Difference, \$2,802 33

The reason of this variance was that the Treasurer had redeemed Governor Vance's checks, and did not receive his bill on the Auditor until after the close of the fiscal year; and the payment was consequently thrown into the Auditor's next report. The books of this office have been compared with the Governor's reports, and the items found the same. The balances disagree from the variance of time above referred to.

While upon this subject of corrections, I propose a passing notice upon an article in the Journal of the 21st, as copied from the Springfield Republic, in relation to the expenditures of this office. The editor institutes a comparison between 1830 and 1839, to prove that the expenses of the office have increased some \$4000. If he had gone back to 1820 or 1810, he would have shown a much greater increase with as much propriety. Since 1830 the whole Canal system has been added to this office—the section 10, the school land, and State common school systems have grown up;—whole volumes of new records have been ordered; and the labor of the office increased from six to ten fold; and the expenses have increased with it. If the editor had gone back to 1815, he would have found the whole State Government expenses about \$30,000; while under the administration of Gov. Vance, he would have found them \$200,000. One comparison would have been as wise as the other. Next the following statement of clerk hire, (made up from the 15th of November, 1838, to 15th November, 1839, is charged to my administration.

"Paid H. Crary, for Clerk hire, \$681 91

" Alfred Russel, " 961 91

" Saml. P. Smith, " 267 45

" Jesse Green, " 229 02

" Frederick Cole, " 707 75

" B. F. Vanhook, " 226 00

" Timothy Griffith, " 282 50

" J. M. Armstrong, " 584 10

" J. B. Thomas, " 582 50

" Benj. Gonzales, " 130 50

Total, \$4,328 14

I came into the office on the 16th of March, 1839; at which time all the clerks, save the two last named, were in the office, being eight in number. I pro-

posed that four should do the labor, and I would raise the salaries to \$700 per annum. By this arrangement Messrs. Green, Griffith, Smith, and Vanhook, left the office. When I got into the school defalcations, I found it necessary to have another clerk, and Mr. Gonzales was employed on that branch of public service. Five clerks remained in the office during the winter, exclusive of the chief clerk; and four are in it now, who are paid from the contingent fund. If salaries are too high, we are all culpable—for Mr. Whitehill pays his clerks \$800 per annum. This subject was before the Legislature last winter, when the Committee of Finance, in the House of Representatives, of which Messrs. Ford and Harrison (good whigs) were members, unanimously made a report, from which the following is an extract.

"The committee are of opinion, that the number of clerks in the Auditor's department cannot, under its present organization, be diminished without injury to the public interest; and that the amount of the salaries by them received, is not greater than is paid for similar services in the other departments of the government, or for an equal amount of labor and responsibility by individuals." [See House Journal, page 79.]

The editor of the Republic also institutes a comparison between the postage of the Auditor and Treasurer. The former is stated at \$310 58, and the latter at \$44 00, and the contrast is a matter of wonderment and horror. Why his good friend the Treasurer himself, if this has fallen under his eye, I doubt not, has indulged in one of his good natured hearty laughs at the editor's ignorance or stupidity. The Treasurer's correspondence is very trifling, while that of the Auditor is extremely heavy. There are 70 County Auditors, furnishing quarterly returns of school moneys—yearly abstracts of duplicates, and continually writing for information. There are 20 or 30 Turnpike and other companies furnishing 60 day reports of their condition and passing vouchers for payments.—There are 30 Banks making monthly reports of condition and of dividends. There are 16 Collectors of Tolls forwarding abstracts and accounts, monthly, upon many of which the postage is from three to five dollars. There are sale lists and delinquent lists,—and a countless host of miscellaneous matters.

If the editor can find no stronger ground for impeachment, I fear me, it will be even a worse failure than the threat of the gag law, got up by his friends of the Zanesville press.—I shall attempt no refutation of the slanders about neglecting the duties of my office. When that charge comes up in a proper form, I shall ask more substantial proof than newspaper articles; and lest the editor and his friends should lack in this particular, he is now advised, that in addition to last winter's list he will be furnished with some more of his friends who through "neglect of duty" have been found fobbing public money, while crying at the top of their lungs "stop thief!" While I thank Mr. Gallagher and his party for the early development of one of their principles, in reviving the old gag law, I can assure him I am the last man to be intimidated by such threatenings.

Very respectfully, yours,

JNO. BROUGH,

Auditor of State.

Will the Journal do the Governor the justice to publish this correction of his correspondent, and both he and the Republic, give the antidote to their poison in relation to myself?

THE MAN-SELLING CANDIDATE.

By Mr. HALE's letter, inserted in this paper, it will be perceived that General Harrison still maintains the propriety of his man-selling law.

"I then asked him," says Mr. HALE, "if he did not sign the law to sell white men at auction while Governor of Indiana?"

"He said he did."

"I then said, I think you did wrong."

"He replied, I THINK I DID RIGHT."

On this subject, at least, his opinions have undergone no change.

He thinks it right to sell poor white men and women for fines and costs, which may be discharged by the rich man's money.

He still thinks it right to whip them THIRTY-NINE LASHES for running away from their MASTERS or MISTRESSES.

"I THINK I DID RIGHT," says HARRISON, after thirty-three years' reflection. He is still in favor of the man selling laws of barbarous times. Are such opinions becoming the Presidential chair in this enlightened age?—Globe.

BETTING TO WIN MONEY.

A friend handed us a paper yesterday containing a notice of a bet between two whigs in Utica, N. Y., on the Presidential election. It is thus noticed in the Detroit Free Press:—*Statesman*.

"A bet of 1000 dollars that Martin Van Buren will be re-elected President of the United States for the next Presidential term, was (says the Wayne New York Sentinel) made in Utica last week, between two prominent whigs! The one taking the affirmative of the bet alleges that his motive was to win money—the other who thus "backed up his opinion," doing so, doubtless, for electioneering effect. Of course, considerable excitement and vexation among the ciderites was the consequence of the singular procedure between brethren."

"Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, AUGUST 20, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

OHIO ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

BENJAMIN JONES, of Wayne county,

FRANCIS A. CUNNINGHAM, of Preble.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st District, John H. Gerard,

2nd " James B. Cameron,

3d " Christopher Sroufe,

4th " Nathan Kelly,

5th " James Cole,

6th " William Skinner,

7th " John A. Fulton,

8th " George W. Sharp,

9th " Daniel Karshner,

10th " John P. Harbington,

11th " Samuel Smith,

12th " Calvin Ackley,

13th " James Hoagland,

14th " Ephraim Wood,

15th " Joseph Lewis,

16th " John Sherman,

17th " William Deford,

18th " Matthias Sheplar,

19th " James Simeral.

OCTOBER ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,

WILSON SHANNON.

For Congress,

WILLIAM DOAN.

For Representatives

Of the District composed of Brown, Clermont and Clinton.

DAVID G. DEVORE, of Brown County,

THOMAS J. BUCHANAN, of Clermont,

T. L. CAROTHERS, of Clinton.

For Sheriff,

JOHN J. HIGGINS.

For Auditor,

JAMES J. SMITH.

For Recorder,

DAVID CRAWFORD.

For Commissioner,

SAMUEL KERR.

For Coroner,

SYLVESTER SHAW.

REFERENCES.

On the first page of this paper we published Mr. Tallmadge's able vindication of Mr. VAN BUREN's political course previous to his election as Vice President. This is the evidence of one who now stands high in the whig ranks, triumphantly refuting the various federal charges against Mr. Van Buren relative to his course during the late war, and in the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of New York.

Also, on the same page, is a letter from the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, in reply to an invitation to attend the celebration of the 4th of July at Milledgeville. It is a correct exposition of the principles which govern the democratic party in the present contest, and of the designs of those who are striving to elevate a mum candidate to the Presidency.

An article in the preceding columns exposes the whig falsehoods about Governor Shannon and the Binghampton post notes.

The communication from the Auditor of State exposes the federal misrepresentations in relation to State expenditures.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

The whig orators, in their stump speeches, are still representing that the plan submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War, for the re-organization of the Militia, was an attempt by the President to establish a standing army; although they know that Mr. Poinsett was called upon by Congress for the plan, and that it was accordingly drawn up by him, and presented to Congress, without having been seen by or submitted to Mr. Van Buren for his consideration.

Many that have heard these whig speakers, have been made to believe that this is an administration measure, and that if Mr. Van Buren should be re-elected, the "standing army" bill, as the whigs call it, will become a law. The proposition was reported against by the committees to which it was referred, and no apprehension need be entertained that it will become a law.

Mr. Van Buren has lately written a long and satisfactory letter in answer to a letter written to him by citizens of Virginia, asking his opinions on some of the most important questions now before the people. We make the following extract from what he says in relation to the plan submitted by the Secretary of War. After giving his opinions at length on the subject, and expressing doubts as to the constitutionality of the plan, Mr. Van Buren says—

Mr. Poinsett's uncontroverted account of the origin and progress of his plan is before you. It shows that it grew out of the request made of him by the Committee on the Militia of the House of Representatives, at the close of the session before the last, in contemplation of a possible collision between this country and Great Britain, and that it was matured and drawn forth under a call made upon him by the House

at the last session. Some surprise has been expressed, and doubts alleged even to be entertained of the correctness of his declaration, that the plan was not seen by me, or submitted to my consideration, before it was communicated to Congress. Those who take this view of the subject, entirely overlook the fact, that such is almost invariably the case on all similar occasions; and that in replying to calls made upon them by either branch of the Legislature, the heads of Departments act for Congress, and not for the President; except only on occasions where his acts are brought in question. The impracticability of pursuing a different course, if even it were otherwise desirable, will be appreciated, when it is considered how very numerous these calls have recently been, amounting as they have done to two hundred and twenty at a single session, independently of those made on the President himself, and of letters from committees, requiring great research, and the preparation of voluminous documents. Unfair as these animadversions are, this shows to be, this has not been even the worst aspect in which they have been presented. We have been compelled to see, not I should think, without shame and mortification on the part of every ingenious mind, whatever may be his political preferences, the names of respectable citizens subscribed to statements, that I had in my annual message expressed my approbation of a plan, which not only never had been submitted to me, but was not even matured until more than three months after the message was sent to Congress; and an attempt to prove the unfounded assumption by the publication of a garbled extract from that document, with its true meaning falsified by the suppression of a material part. Nor was the avowed object of these extraordinary proceedings less remarkable than the acts themselves, being nothing less than an attempt to fix upon me the design of establishing a standing army of two hundred thousand men, for political and personal purposes. If I had been charged with the design of establishing a standing army, at the public expense, a messenger of two hundred thousand wild beasts, it would not have surprised me more, nor would it, in my judgment, have been one jot more preposterous.

I am, fortunately, gentlemen, not over-sensitive to attacks of this character, and have, withal, an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the people, which renders them proof against all such attempts to deceive them. If I understand my own feelings, my chief regret in witnessing such degrading exhibitions, arises from a consideration of the opinion, which foreigners, who have not the same reasons to suspect our political institutions that we have, are likely to form of the character of our people, when they see that conspicuous men among us can promise themselves any advantages, from attempts to delude their fellow-citizens, by means of such monstrous absurdities. This regret is, however, I confess, materially diminished, by the conviction that the people will in the sequel, as they have heretofore done, convince those who attempt in this manner to operate upon their credulity, of the folly of seeking to accomplish, in this country, political objects by such devious means.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. John B. Cary, A. G. Hudgens, Thos. Jones, and G. A. Cary, of Elizabeth City county, Virginia.

CLERMONT COUNTY NOMINATION.

The democratic County Convention, held in Clermont, on Saturday last, unanimously nominated THOMAS J. BUCHANAN, Esq. as candidate for Representative. We are told there were two or three thousand voters present, who were addressed by Messrs. McDowell, Duncan, Hamer, Buchanan and Devore.

From the Globe of Aug. 8.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

The following, from the Richmond Enquirer, gives the latest news we have. A line written on the margin of our last Raleigh Standard speaks confidently of the success of Saunders and the return of a Democratic majority to the Legislature. The note states that the majority for Mr. Van Buren will exceed fourfold that of Mr. Saunders. When the present Federal Governor Dudley was elected by a majority of about 5,000, the result was immediately succeeded by a majority of about 2,000 for Mr. Van Buren over Judge White, a native of the State.

Extract from a letter, dated RALEIGH, N. C. August 4.

Last night brought us full returns from Hawkins' District, and partial ones from Stanley's. The results are most cheering to the Democracy.

HAWKINS' DISTRICT.